move on.

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10	a 4	white female.
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I apologize for taking a long time on nese witnesses. We are trying to make a

proper record and get the factual bases.

Susan D'Alessandro, former chairperson for Local 30, a women's group.

MS. D'ALESSANDRO: Good morning
everyone. I'm Susan D'Alessandro and I am a
white female. I'm a member of the
International Union of Operating Engineers,
Local 30, and one of the founders of that
Local's Womens Committee, a graduate of the
Local 30's Apprenticeship Program as well as a
former assistant shop steward. I also stand
as the first woman to be licensed as a
stationery engineer by the City of New York
and hold license to operate refrigeration
equipment of unlimited capacity within the
city's limits.

I am a member of the National
Association of Power Engineers and I am
presently employed by the New York City Board
of Education, supervising plant operations for
the division of school facilities in Community

District 3. I hope this will qualify my testimony.

I should identify that stationery engineering is an area of nontraditional employment for women. It involves the maintenance of buildings and not the construction of buildings or infrastructure. Beyond that, I would like to clarify that my experience as an apprentice, tradeswoman, organizer in the woman's labor front and advocate for other women in nontraditional employment has exposed, in my opinion, a considerable level of discrimination toward minorities.

I have been in nontraditional employment since 1972 and in the field of engineering since 1982. I have done well in engineering and attribute much of of my success to many of my co-workers. Those superiors, peers and subordinates alike who have supported my efforts have all been men.

That is the crux of the issue for nontraditional employment for women, for men hold the key to the skill and practice of the

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2 Almost all women in nontraditional employment work as lone representatives of their gender on a given job site, in a gang or in a crew. We are, by that circumstance, . 5 6 ostracized before the fact.

> There is no immediate remedy to the low numbers and sparse distribution of women in non-tradition employment. Reasonable analysis of the situation has resulted in significant legislation. I am here to tell you that that legislation rarely delivers the support which was intended. Of this we are certain.

We continue to lose significant numbers among us because women are becoming distressed and burned out before they achieve the skills necessary to assure stability and market them. Of equal or greater concern is the loss of those women who have been perhaps stronger and more determined, who have attained significant levels of skill and after becoming saturated by years of bigotry and discrimination, resign their positions and turn on other areas of endeavor to escape the stress of nontraditional employment for women.

Those women who survive these points,

beyond these points, generally pay a price

never reflected in the dollars they become

capable of earning, as the psychological

stress and harm that women in the trades

suffer parallel, in my opinion, that of women

battered, abused and raped in that the guilty

9 are rarely punished as severely as their

victims, or worse, they are never punished at

11 all.

From the start, at the apprentice level, experience has demonstrated that the situation we face is difficult. We have seen apprenticeship programs run in such a fashion as to ignore those rights of civil and due process which we Americans hold so dear.

The first story I will tell you involves a woman of color. One who was, during her apprenticeship, unfairly expelled from the apprenticeship program. She began to experience her harassment on the job site where she was assigned to a graveyard shift with only her shift supervisor, a male engineer.

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He was verbally abusive toward her, continually criticizing her performance in the most menial of tasks, such as sweeping and mopping, sometimes demanding she perform those tasks redundantly.

I one such occasion she was engaged by him in heated conversation when he exhibited foul language and demeaning remarks in reference to the color of her skin. After indicating to her that her task performance did not meet with his approval he punished her time card and demanded she leave the premises.

She distinguished his behavior as discriminatory and reported the incident to both management and to the union. No action was taken to keep such discriminatory behavior in check and the situation continued daily for her at work despite repeated complaints to management and to the union.

The stress she was enduring began to demonstrate itself in her attendance at work as she began to dread her working life and also in both her attendance and performance at the apprenticeship school.

2	The situation was driven to a head one
3	night while at work. On this particular night
4	she was the subject to the engineer's usual
5	verbal abuse. In addition, during a
6	conversation which became abusive, she began
7	to defend herself verbally, describing the
8	interaction as one in which she did not allow
9	this engineer to get the better of her.

She further reported that in his frustration the engineer exposed himself sexually to her. She formally reported this incident to management and to the Women's Committee. I assisted her in reporting the incident to her union representative. Immediately following her formal complaint, she was suspended without pay until such time as the incident was arbitrated. By virtue of the arbitration, she was reinstated to her position and the offending engineer was assigned work elsewhere.

When she returned to work she was confronted by retaliatory behavior on the part of her employer. She began to exhibit extreme stress symptoms in the form of anxiety attacks

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and did in fact collapse from one such attack on her way to work and was hospitalized.

Upon her return to work she presented paperwork from the hospital to document her illness and was turned away by the employer, who insisted on more specific documentation. Realizing at this point that her situation was not likely to change and that her health was being threatened, she resigned.

She reported to her union business agent the difficulty she had encountered at work upon her release from the hospital and, likewise, her resigned status. She requested assistance in finding new employment at that time and regularly phoned the union hall seeking employment for several months without success.

Although the union was not able to find her a new assignment they did see their way to notifying her that she was expected go to appear at a hearing in front of the apprenticeship committee for the purpose of determining the advisability of continuing her education.

1	Susan D'Alessandro
2	She approached the Director of
3	apprenticeship to explain the reason for her
4	poor performance at school the prior semester,
5	to which he responded he was not interested.
6	She felt at this point unable to
7	present her case before the Apprentice
8	Committee at the hearing and requested an
9	advocate from the Women's Committee. I agreed
10	to present the circumstances surrounding her
11	performance during the semester in question
12	and notified the Chairman of Apprenticeship in
13	writing as to the intention of the aggrieved
14	student to have me present her case.
15	Included in my request was the
16	apprentices signed statement indicating the
17	designated choice for advocacy. The Chairman
18	reported to me that he was receipt of both
19	requests and he would present them to the
2,0	committee during the proceeding.
21	I was present that evening at the union
22	hall and was prepared to make a statement on
23	behalf of the student. I was approached after

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the hearing had been adjourned and was

informed that the committee had elected to

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take a vote on the issue at hand without any supporting testimony. I was also informed that the student had been expelled from the apprenticeship program.

The following morning I contacted the union business agent and informed him that unless the decision of expulsion was recinded that I would press formal changes against the apprenticeship program with the State Department of Education.

The student was, in fact, reinstated. I remain, however, incensed that this reinstatement was effected not because it was right or just, nor because circumstances surrounding this woman's failing grades and attendance -- nor because there was special circumstances surrounding this woman's failing and attendance, but because the policies in place at the union would clearly have been identified as unacceptable by any authority.

I therefore submit to you that this committee as well as other union officials that were involved knew that their policies compromised the rights of this woman and that

they knowingly denied those rights. I should

add that following the threat of formal

complaint this woman was immediately

5 successfully referred for employment.

I will now describe the circumstances of another woman apprentice who is no longer affiliated with our union because of her experiences at our local which so distressed her life that she felt compelled to seek employment elsewhere.

She first indicated trouble with regard to discriminatory behavior at her job site when rumors started circulating at work. The substance of these rumors indicated that she was sexually involved with several members of the staff, which was wholly untrue. The rumors were reported to be both explicit and degrading. Most of the talk funneled down to her as hearsay and was denied by all the parties when confronted.

As she continued to hold her own -- she continued to hold her own one night until she was attacked in a darkened area of the plant by a fellow co-worker. He grabbed her while

clothed only in his underwear and knocked her

down and got on top of her. She fought him

off.

Although she never described the

incident as an attempted rape, she was clearly

upset to have been physically overpowered

against her will by a man with whom she wished

to have no physical contact.

After she made formal complaint to a shop steward, the harassment escalated further. There were cards addressed to her containing obscene material posted for view on the bulletin board, and her daily tasks at work began to become defined in such a manner as to make them physically impossible for her to perform.

As an example of this, the foreman instructed her to move a heavy plumbing fixture a considerable distance. When she attempted to make use of a dolly, he counseled her that her performance for promotion would indicate that she was not able to complete her assigned tasks unless she was able to move the fixture without any aid.